

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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Anderson is My Town—Judge Alden.
There's something doing in Anderson every day. The town with the top.

Brover Cleveland's time we looked anywhere but to South America for peace.

The governor paroled two more men yesterday. Note: This is not an E. O. S. news item.

The Chautauqua tickets are yard longer than railroad tickets—and cost less and are worth more.

Baseball umpires are grateful that the ball has been transferred from the diamond for the time being.

A waiter in New York has been arrested for burglary. Why didn't he get a job as a Pullman porter?

The Federal Reserve Board is holding a training league for its youngsters—and have Anderson for one of the towns.

Coxey's army decided not to march on Washington—in fact disbanded. Congress was talking too warlike for that army.

South Carolina road supervisors will meet in Columbia this week, but South Carolina candidates will continue to roll logs.

The State of South Carolina cannot sue for libel. Says the esteemed Greenwood Journal (A. I. C. I.)—well that's a long story.

We take pleasure in informing the public that the name is Morrow. That will do until manana.

The mean old tobacco trust is taking the good money away from Chinese and other nice foreigners and is squandering it here in the south.

Maroon is said to be a woman's name, but the correspondent fails to tell us whether he will line up with the Antonsys or vote with the Brattens.

Governor Ammons says Colorado is doing its level best to have an insurrection—and come to think of it, that is the only level Colorado can reach.

For old Tom's? For six months it is to dry one's tongue lolls and for the other six months the people have to sleep in the gutter to keep from sleeping.

Judge Alden, the speaker of yesterday afternoon's program, fell to have Anderson two years ago, and apparently is in love with North Anderson yesterday.

The Spanish minister is acting for London at Washington and we trust will see fit to send Havana a copy of the report that happened at Cuba in 1898.

According to Frank Vanderlip the farmer is the cause of the high cost of living. Of course, there never was a farmer that anybody didn't say was better than the rest.

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MADE A GOOD OFFICER

Before we forget it, we wish to call attention to the commendable conduct of A. B. Sullivan, until recently a magistrate in this city. Mr. Sullivan was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the suspension of Magistrate H. F. Wilson, as good a man as Anderson County has.

It is unnecessary to review the technicalities upon which Magistrate Wilson was suspended, for incompetency, etc., but when the senate of the state considered the case and restored his office to him, Magistrate Wilson resumed his duties and Magistrate Sullivan, as a good citizen, gracefully retired and made no effort to cause any disagreeable situation.

During the brief term in which he exercised the duties of magistrate, Mr. Sullivan conducted the office with fairness and with judicial impartiality. He made no fight against Judge Wilson in the outset, and does not now seek to make one.

The other magistrate in Anderson, W. B. Broadwell, has proved himself a just judge and an active administrator of the law. The people of all political factions seemed pleased with his ability and his desire to promote the ends of justice and to preserve the law.

THE BACKBONE

While the Chautauqua is a great occasion of pleasure and social enjoyment, yet there is a deep underlying principle in the whole undertaking. It is the effort for the betterment of mankind. Yesterday the deep and thrilling lecture of Judge Alden was the forerunner of others to come. This morning at 11:30 there will be a lecture by Mr. Long on the subject "The Two of Us." It will follow closely upon the principles laid down by Judge Alden.

Tonight Edward Amherst Ott will lecture upon the subject "Sour Grapes." In these days of ranting demagogues, it is refreshing to hear men speak on uplifting topics. His address tonight will treat of the subject of marriage and divorce. It has been delivered 2,000 times and is said to have done a wonderful amount of good in making the world better and happier. In these days of filiancy and frivolity and light-headedness and insincerity, it is well to have a man come to us with a message of this kind.

There seems to be a great stir over politics and one writer says that the lines have been drawn, using as an illustration the fact that two men have withdrawn from the senatorial race and also saying that there are only two left, "E. D. Smith, the present man, who has it and wants to keep it, and Cole L. Blease, who wants it and is going to get it." This is all right as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. It should go on and say that Blease may get it but it will be late. But the point I wish to bring before you is the fact of this writer saying that the lines have been drawn. He has realized that there is little hope for Cole, as he calls him, and after seeing the turmoil of two years ago, he wants to stir up the strife again. There has been a time when such tommy-rot would pass but that day passed with it. When people, especially the supporters of the present governor, say that they hope for a different view of the situation this year, they ought to tell the governor's body guard not to start the thing and he said that they tried to keep it down. The plain fact is that the ants have him bent if they do not make fools of themselves and draw the lines and find themselves in the minority again.

I have been requested not to write any political dope for the paper, but and come may not know who I am, but I want to tell them that I am a disappointed party as far as the matter is concerned and hope that they will not think that way. I feel that I can tell the people of the different things that I learned and I might add that I hear a good many things that they never hear because they are known supporters of the opposite side.

There are in the army 74 commissioned officers from this state.

The joint committee of the Civic Association and Chamber of Commerce at 3 o'clock yesterday when the sale of tickets for the Chautauqua closed, issued the following statement:

"The sale of tickets has exceeded the guarantee by a few dollars. We congratulate the people of Anderson. Let everybody now enjoy the Chautauqua."

And they are all enjoying the Chautauqua—you bet.

ROLL OF THE CONVENTION
E. Dean Pearson, secretary of the county democratic convention, reports that the secretary of every club report at once the names of all delegates to the county convention. He wishes to prepare a temporary roll in order to expedite the business of the convention. In case of places of absence being filled by alternates, the changes and substitution can be made more rapidly on the day of the convention.

The following are the clubs from which no has not heard: Bishop's Branch, Bowling Green, Bishop's Branch, Concrete, Cox Mill, Craynville, Fire Forks, Park No. 2, Shawboro, Shick, Mills, Grove School, Hill House Path (Chick), Long Branch, Mt. Faber, Patzer, Rock

Mills, Sandy Springs, Slabtown, Three and Twenty, Toney Creek, Walker, McElmoyle, West Savannah.

We would like to whisper in Mayor Holleman's ear that he would be immensely popular with the Chautauqua if he would cause all automobiles to be parked a block away from the tent and leave their horn horns two blocks away.

THAT SNOW JOKE

There was a physician long ago, Who hired a man to shovel snow; But instead of a shovel he gave him a hoe. For he was a "hoe-meo-path," you know. Philadelphia Enquirer.

THE STANDPIPE MAN.

(Belton Journal.)
Well, of all the names you have taken in the last few years, I think that you have one now. I tried to get ready for you in your first issue and got so busy that I forgot all about it. You see things are getting to a very narrow point, the war with Mexico and all that. But before I get too far ahead of you, I want to mention a paragraph of my last to you. I hear that some of the people thought that the Editor-Journal was to be political and they wanted to get the idea from what I wrote. I did not say that this paper would not be a political paper. I said that Col. Beard wanted to start a political sheet there but that was all. Having the interest of Belton at heart, I thought that I would inform you of this and am sorry that I was misinterpreted. However, I think the last issue of the paper will set at rest any idea of it being a political one.

The democratic clubs have all had their meetings and everything passed off nicely. Now the thing for the delegates to do is to go to it in a different way from what they did in the last county convention. They had been let things stay as they are and let peace and harmony reign. To tell you plain facts about this case, if the thing had not gone as it did last election, the governor would have been reposing in a private life for these two years. Let there be peace and there will be a different tune this coming August.

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The Late Preston S. Brooks

Captain of the Saluda Men in the Palmetto Regiment—Fought a Duel With Louis T. Wigfall—Expelled From Congress For Whipping the Bully Charles Sumner, Unanimously Re-elected By His District—Died Before He Reached 40

Among the distinguished South Carolinians in the war with Mexico was Preston S. Brooks, of Ninety Six, Edgefield District, who later became a national figure because he caned Charles Sumner, the bully of the United States Senate. The following sketch of Mr. Brooks may at this time be of unusual interest.

Preston S. Brooks is said to have been a man of great physical beauty and of magnetic personality. He died in his 37th year, otherwise his name might have been written high among those who attained renown for strategy and gallantry in the War between States. Into his short life were crowded three of the most dramatic incidents in State history—the duel with Wigfall, his caning of Charles Sumner, and his proposed expulsion from Congress.

Preston Smith Brooks was born at Edgefield Court House August 2, 1847, and died January 27, 1884. His maternal grandfather, Zachariah Smith, Brooks served as lieutenant in the American Revolution under General William Butler, and afterwards married General Butler's daughter. To his father, James Carroll, Whitefield Butler, J. Hampton and Miss Ellen Brooks, wife of R. G. M. Duvoiant, a Confederate general of distinction.

Brooks after graduating at the South Carolina College paid devoted attention to a young lady in Fairfield County. It was while his younger brother, James Carroll, was in college and he himself was visiting his "lady friend" that the tragic incident which resulted in the duel between himself and Wigfall.

The latter was a lawyer of some promise. He engaged in a spirited newspaper controversy with Whitefield Brooks, under nom de guerre, Wigfall became offended, learned the identity of his opponent in the discussion and sent a challenge to Brooks. The challenge was presented by a young lawyer named Coleman. Whitefield Brooks was then an elderly man, and he scoffed at the challenge, saying Coleman never would be able to bring him from the province with a sword.

Coleman was an overweening with this reputation that he left the country after reporting to Wigfall. The latter then "posted" Whitefield Brooks as coward. In other words he wrote a placard to that effect and stuck it on a post or tree on the public square of Edgefield. He stood by with a scolding party in the usual way any one to tear down the placard.

Whitefield Brooks not having learned of this denunciation, and two elder sons being away, "Tom Bisco" stepped up and pulled the placard down, at the same time firing at Wigfall. The shot went wide. Bird then folded his arms and took his medicine. Wigfall shot him dead.

Chancellor Carroll seeing the tragedy ran up and shouted "arrest the assassin." This resulted in a challenge being exchanged between Carroll and Wigfall.

They met on an island in the Savannah river. Governor John L. Manning was Wigfall's second and Gen. James Jones was Carroll's. A gas shot was fired by each and a reconciliation was then effected by the seconds.

Communication was slow in those days, but by this time Preston Brooks had returned from Fairfield. He immediately challenged Wigfall, and the latter accepted and rifles were sent.

Brooks was then 37 years old. Wigfall was a little older. They met on Goat Island, Capt. Bausman acted as second. On Savannah river February 10, 1848. At first the fire both missed. Wigfall took a drink of brandy. Brooks refused and Carroll exclaimed, "By our cock weeds no water."

At the second fire both were badly wounded. Brooks' ball struck through both of Wigfall's thighs near the trunk. Wigfall's ball passed through Brooks' side and near the spinal column, splintering and breaking the left arm which was resting behind his back. Deeply wounded they were taken ashore in a rowing boat, their feet nearly touching. They recovered and the families were reconciled. However, the wounds were so bad that they were unable to walk.

Coxes. He represented the Ninety Six senate of the Confederate States and later in the United States senate. He was one of the South's best men.

Preston S. Brooks was the first to propose law in Edgefield and commanded the company from Ninety Six in the War with Mexico. He ran for congress in 1860, but was not elected. He was elected to the legislature in 1861 and was governor of South Carolina. Gen. Garlington of Laurin; Col. Sullivan of Laurens; Col. J. Foster Marshall of Abbeville; Col. Fort Lexington. All of these were strong men, but Brooks was "a wall" and although he would not canvass his own county, he held also the honor of Gov. Pickens. He carried this county and among others he was re-elected in 1854. It was in 1855 that his name became known over the entire nation. Charles Bledsoe was secretary of the union.

President Lincoln was a bitter speech on the question of slavery.

in Kansas and in the absence of Senators Stephen A. Douglas and A. P. Butler pronounced bitter strictures against those gentlemen. Senator Butler, a very aged man, was a kinsman of Brooks. The latter waited until Sumner's speech was published in full before taking any step. He tried to catch Sumner outside of the capitol building, but could not. Brooks approached Sumner from behind, not from behind as malicious persons have charged, and said: "Mr. Sumner, I have read your last speech with care and with as much impartiality as is possible under the circumstances, and I feel it my duty to say that you have libeled my State and have slandered my kinsman, who is aged and absent, and I have come to punish you for it." Sumner offered to rise at the word punish. He was physically a much more powerful man than Mr. Brooks. The latter struck Sumner with a low, gutta percha cane, such as was much affected in those days. He rained several blows on Sumner until the latter in escaping fell. This fight was more of a toy than of a weapon, and could not have caused serious bodily hurt.

This was characterized by an English writer as "the first blow of the Civil War." The country was wild with excitement. Resolutions proposing the expulsion of Brooks from Congress were proposed, and reported favorably by the committee. It required a two-thirds vote to become effect. The vote was 117 for expulsion to 85 against. The feeling was intense. Among those defended Brooks was Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina, whose speech on this occasion was a masterpiece of bitter sarcasm and of eloquence. It was known that when one member of the house had assaulted another member, no action had been taken. When one senator attacked another no action had been taken. And it was a mere excuse to try to expel Brooks because he had attacked a member of the other congress.

Brooks resigned and was immediately unanimously re-elected by his constituents. His reception when he came home was well nigh an ovation. He was presented with loving cups, and received over 50 handsome canes and riding whips. One of the latter is in possession of Miss Maggie Hion, a daughter of the University of South Carolina and has over \$50 worth of gold inlaid work.

This last dramatic incident of Brooks' life was the proposed duel with Congressman Burlingame of Maine. This was the outcome of the Sumner affair. A challenge was passed and accepted. Rifles were chosen as the weapons but Burlingame insisted on fighting in Canada. Brooks' friends dissuaded him, telling him he would have to go through the North, which was hostile and he would be assassinated. The meeting never took place and Brooks was considered a coward.

Brooks lamented the fact that he had a reputation as a "fire eater," he declared that he detested a brawl and opposed the code duello.

His death was as dramatic as his short life. He died suddenly in Washington from some throat trouble. He died in the arms of Senator Quitman of Mississippi. Funeral services were held in the capitol building, and men from north and south paid fine tribute to his memory.

THE FREE WINNERS
Splendid Field Day Exercises at Three and Twenty Saturday.

Superintendent J. B. Felton was deeply impressed with the manner in which the tract meet was conducted Saturday. There were four schools participating. This is the first time in the history of the state that such an exhibition, progressive step has been taken by strictly rural schools, and Mr. Felton says that the state most at Columbia was not better in some ways. He is proud of the splendid community spirit shown. The following are the prize winners.

Fifty yard dash—Van Serey.
One hundred yard dash—Richard Wetzel. He also captured the broad jump and the hurdles, although he had some competition in some of the events.

High jump—Paul Shriber.
Pole Vault—Paul Shriber.
Broad jump for little boys—John Pappert.
Best hand embroidered work—Miss Beatrice Merritt.
Best hand-made lace—Cady Foster.
Best button shoes—Wanda Duckworth.
Best table drawn during the year—Margaret Watson.
Best piece of wood work—Floyd Pappert.
Best cup case—Morris Henderson.
Best basket—Nora Johnson.
Wade Bradley, etc.

One of the greatest farmers in the United States is Wade Drake of this county, Anderson County. He was in South Carolina yesterday with a lot of yellow clover from Mr. Drake's place and made the statement that while this beautiful orange seed was in stock, yet Mr. Drake is turning under 40 acres of it. He would of course realize a handsome price on the hay, but he wishes to build up his land and this clover has the common fertilizer.

This indicates on the rich vegetation that riches have the surface, displaying a large supply of nitrogen to the soil, and storing it for a drought. Mr. Drake is turning under a 40 acre field, using Mr. Drake with about 12 more acres. He will plant cotton in the fall and will save a half to the acre, which is about five times as much as the old yield was. He thinks to cultivate it.

Advertisement for B.D. Grant & Co. featuring new low shoes at \$3.50, \$4, \$5, and \$6. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and a house.

Advertisement for Silk Dresses. Features an illustration of a woman in a dress and text: "We are just in receipt of a shipment of 25 handsome Silk Dresses, made of Taffeta, Messalines, Foulards, and other new materials... Only \$6.98 Each".

Advertisement for THE BEE HIVE, G. H. BAILES, Prop.